GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:5
ANSWERED ON:24.02.2015
CARBON EMISSION
Ahlawat Smt. Santosh;Puttaraju Shri C.S.

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high per capita carbon emission in the country is a cause of concern and alarming;

(b) the details of carbon emission reported during the last three years and the reasons for rise in emission rate;

(c) the various measures undertaken and laws under implementation to check/reduce the carbon emission and the achievement;s made as a result thereof;

(d) whether any target has been set to bring down the per capita carbon emission levels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to acheive the targets?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 5 by SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT and SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJUregarding 'Carbon Emission'.

(a) According to the 2nd National Communication (NATCOM-II) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, the per capita Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission in 2007 was 1.43Metric tons CO2equivalent, compared to world average of 4.63Metric tonsCO2 equivalent. According to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the GHG emissions cause warming and induce changes in the global climate system with likelihood of causing adverse impacts in various sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure.

(b) The net GHG emissionsreported in the initial National Communication (NATCOM) submitted to UNFCCC in 1994 was 817.023 million tonof CO2 equivalent. The net GHG emissions reported in the NATCOM-II submitted in 2012 to the UNFCCC for the year 2000and 2007 was 1024.772 million tonof CO2equivalent, and 1476.356 million ton of CO2equivalent respectively. The reason for rise in emission is due to increased needof energy for economic growth and development.

(c) Recognizing the challenges of Climate Change, Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 with a view to enhancing the ecological sustainability of India's development path. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sus- taining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

(d) & (e)India is a party to Kyoto Protocol. The responsibility for reducing the GHG has been given to the developed countries due to their historical emissions. India and other developing countries do not have legally binding emission reduction commitments with regard to reducingGHG. However, Government of India has voluntarily announced to reduce emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 from the 2005 level without reckoning the emissions from agriculture sector.

Government is implementing the National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat and Green India Mission under NAPCC, which are aimed at addressing mitigation of GHG.